CHIGRINOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; KHOLODOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Making electric steel for continuous casting] Vyplavka elektrostali dlia nepreryvnoi razlivki. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 80 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KUNIN, L.L.; RUTES, V.S.; CHIGRINOV, M.G.; BAKALOVA, L.M.

Interaction between protective atmospheres and liquid metal in ingot molds for continuous casting. Stal' 25 no.12:1088-1089 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

VOL'FSON, A.I.; RYAZANOV, A.I.; CHIGRINOVA, G.D.

Electrochemical dissolution of palladium in hydrochloric acid. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:712 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Palladium)

AUTHORS: Vol'fson, A.I. Ryazanov, A.I., Chigrinova, G.D.

TITLE: Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 173-176

TEXT: The present investigation was made to establish optimum conditions for an industrial electrochemical method of palladium chloride production. By the method of electrolysis without diaphragm anodic dissolution of refined palladium powder was investigated to a concentration of 300-320 g palladium chloride in 1 liter of electrolyte. Anodic dissolution of palladium was already studied [Ref.1: M.A. Klochko, V.S. Luneva, Izv.sektora platiny (Reports from the Platinum Sector), IONKh, AN SSSR, 27,239-244 (1952); Ref.2: M.A. Klochko, Z.S. Medvedeva. M.Ye. Mironova, Izv. sektora platiny, IONKh, AN SSSR, 28,274-276 (1954)] but with great volumes of electrolyte, i.e., at low $PdCl_2$ concentrations (6-8 g/l). These low concentrations are not interesting for industrial purposes. In the present work electrolysis was carried out in a glass cell using a Pt-wire cathode and as anode a graphite disk covered

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S/080/61/034/001/014/020

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

with the refined palladium powder. Hydrochloric acid (0.3-11 N) was used as electrolyte. Temperature constancy was established with a TC-15 (TS-15) thermostat and the electrode potentials were measured using a PPTV-1 (PPTV-1) potentiometer. Polarization curves (Fig.2) were obtained using palladium metal laminas (1 cm^2) as anodes. Since the passivation of the anode depends on the solubility of $PdCl_2$ in the electrolyte, solubility of $PdCl_2$ in 0.3-11 N HCl was determined (Tab.1). Experimental results (Tab.2) demonstrate that with 25 a/dm^2 current density low current yields were obtained (66.6%), thus further experiments were made with lower current densities. Best results were observed with 6 N and 10 N HCl electrolytes with a current density at the anode of D_a= 6.25 and 7.5 a/dm^2. In the zone of the catholyte during electrolysis HCl was added periodically to avoid a decrease of the current yield with time. Concentrations of 275 g $PgCl_2$/l were attained with a 92.5% current yield, but 350 g $PdCl_2$/l only with a 90% current yield. Optimum conditions for the electrolysis are at D_a= 6-7 a/dm^2, electrolyte 10 N HCl, temperature 25-30°C. Maximum concentration of $PdCl_2$ is 350 g/l, above this limit anodic dissolution of $PdCl_2$ in 10 N HCl electrolytes with current yields

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

of about 100% is not possible. Corresponding to the obtained results the present authors conclude that the diphragm method is more reasonable for the industrial production of palladium chloride for the needs of the radio-electronic industry and palladium coatings. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

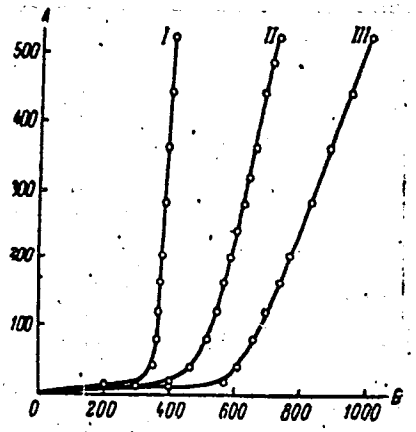
SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960

Card 3/6

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

Figure 2:

Polarization curves of anodic dissolution of palladium in hydrochloric acid solutions
A - current power in ma,
B - potential in mv
Curves:
I - 6 N HCl, II - 10 N HCl, III - 3 N HCl



Card 4/6

S/080/61/034/001/014/020
A057/A129

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

Table 1:

Normality of the hydrochloric acid	Solubility of $PdCl_2$ at 20°C in g/l	Normality of the hydrochloric acid	Solubility of $PdCl_2$ at 20°C in g/l
0.3	46.0	6	542.0
0.6	91.0	8	613.0
0.8	151.0	10	810.0
3	375.0	11	902.0

Card 5/6

S/080/61/034/001/014/020
A057/A129

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

Table 2:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	6.25	0.25	25-29	2	0.5	55.2	0.552	15.3
3	6.25	0.25	25-29	2	0.5	80.4	0.804	22.3
6	6.25	0.25	25-30	4	1	100	1.996	55.4
10	7.5	0.3	25-29	1	0.3	100	0.6	20
10	7.5	0.3	25-30	3	0.9	99.7	1.794	59.8
10	7.5	0.3	25-30	6	1.8	89.7	3.229	107.6
10	7.5	0.3	25-30	9	2.7	92.5	4.999	275
10	7.5	0.3	25-30	12.5	3.75	90.2	6.766	350
10	12.5	0.5	27-36	9.5	4.75	71.2	6.764	250
10	25	1	25-30	1.33	1.33	66.6	1.771	47.2

(1) normality of the acid, (2) anodic current density in a/dm^2, (3) current power in a, (4) temperature of the electrolyte °C, (5) duration of electrolysis, (6) amount of electric energy in amp per hr, (7) current yield in %, (8) amount of dissolved palladium in g, (9) concentration of $PdCl_2$ in g/l.

Card 6/6

S/194/62/000/004/070/105
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Ryazanov, A. I., Vol'fson, A. I. and Chigrinova, G. D.

TITLE: The influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the process of anodic solution of palladium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-40m (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. no. 14, M., 1961, 139-143)

TEXT: It is established that ultrasonics intensify the process of anodic solution of palladium, owing to which it is possible to obtain more concentrated solutions of palladium chloride. A magnetostriction radiator, fed from a УЗГ-10 (UZG-10), is used. The frequency of the resonant oscillations of the radiator is 23 kc/s, and the area of the operating surface is 9 cm^2. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

RYAZANOV, A.I.; CHIGRINOVA, G.D.

Effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the anodic dissolution of bismuth in hydrochloric acid solutions. Prim.ul'traakust. k issl.veshch. no.16:39-46 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Electrochemistry)

ACCESSION NR: AP4010481 S/0080/64/037/001/0084/0087

AUTHORS: Ryazanov, A. I.; Chigrinova, G. D.

TITLE: Electrochemical dissolution of bismuth in hydrochloric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1964, 84-87

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth dissolution, bismuth chloride preparation, bismuth chloride dihydrate preparation, bismuth anode passivation, electrochemical solution of bismuth, bismuth electrolysis

ABSTRACT: An electrochemical method for obtaining $BiCl_3$, which is practical commercially and in the laboratory, was worked out. Optimum conditions for anodic solution of metallic bismuth: diaphragm method, using 6-8N HCl; current density of 10-3 amps/sq. dm.; the catholite is 10N HCl which is used as anolite in the following electrolysis cycle. $BiCl_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ can be crystallized by evaporating the HCl solution of $BiCl_3$. It was found that the cause of the passivation of bismuth anodes appears to be the result of concentrated polarization which causes hydrolysis in the pre-anodic layer, which in turn causes precipitation of the $BiCl_3$ on the bismuth anode.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010481

Orig. art. has: 2 Tables, 1 Figure and 2 Equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Jun62 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

CHIGRINSKAYA, N.D.

"Mute" blueprints of designs for water pipeline and sewerage construction. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.129:32-34 '56. (Waterpipes) (Sewer design) (MLRA 9:9)

V M CHIGRINSKAYA and YA A YURKVIDIN

"Development of a Method for Investigating Gas Removal from Galss, Mica, and other Insulation Materials under the Action of Electron Bombardment with the Aid of a MassSepctrometer" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Iust; Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

CHIGRINTSEVA, M.F.

NOGALLER, A.M.; PLAKSIN, V.A.; TSESEL'SKIY, D.S.; LIBIN, A.L.; MEZENIN, N.N.; CHIGRINTSEVA, M.F.; DEM'YANOVSKAYA, Z.M.

Using low-calory diets in the compound treatment of hypertension at the Kislovodsk health resort. Vop.pit. 16 no.1:76-78 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz Bal'neologicheskogo instituta na Kavkazskikh mineral'nykh vodakh i sanatoriyev imeni Lenina, imeni X let Oktyabrya, "Skala", "Gornyak" No.3 i No.19 Kislovodskogo kurorta.

(HYPERTENSION) (KISLOVODSK--DIET IN DISEASE)
(DIET IN DISEASE)

POKRYSHCHENKO, V.F., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.I., inzh.; CHIGRINSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Shipyard experience in laying off a theoretical plan to scale. Sudostroenie 26 no.2:61-62 (208) Feb '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Shipbuilding)

CHIGRYAY, ALEKSANDR

CHIGRYAY, Aleksandr

Device for changing pullery rope. Neftianik 2 no.10:6-7 O '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy instrumental'noy ploshchadkoy tsekha kapital'nogo remonta skvazhin neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Ishimbayneft'.
(Hoisting machinery)

MOSTOVOY, Ya.P.; GOKSADZE, M.K.; SIKHARULIDZE, V.G.; CHIGUNADZE, A.A.; DZHINCHARADZE, N.G.; GARISHVILI, B.V.

Using refractory concrete for laying the brickwork in the basin of a slag-melting tank furnace. Ogneupory 29 no.10:471-475 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva GruzSSR (for Mostovoy). 2. Rustavskiy zavod mineralovatnykh izdeliy (for Goksadze, Sikharulidze, Chigunadze). 3. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov (for Dzhincharadze, Garishvili).

CHIGURYAYEVA, A. [A.]

PA 11/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Fossils Jul 48
Medicine - Plants

"More Information on the Tertiary Flora, Zaysan Rayon, Ashutas," A. Chiguryayeva, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 2

Subject flora was discovered by M. F. Neyberg, who also studied flora from imprints. Chiguryayeva gives results of spore and pollen analysis of sample given her by Neyberg. Includes 53 sketches. Submitted 15 May 48.

[redacted]

11/49T58

1. CHIGURYAYEVA, A. A.

2. USSR 600

4. Pollen, Fossil

7. Material on the study of Eocene flora of the Ukraine according to pollen analysis data, Bot zhur. (Ukr), 8, No. 1, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Fossil Tertiary flora and vegetation in the Aral Sea region. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 26 no.5:45-52 '51. (MIRA 11:5)
(Aral Sea region--Palynology)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Eocene flora of the southern Emba. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 26 no.5: 53-56 '51. (MIRA 11:5)

(Emba Valley--Palynology)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

15-57-1-197

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 28 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chiguryayeva, A. A., Khvalina, N. Ya.

TITLE: Character of Vegetation in the Stalingrad Region During the Middle Paleolithic Epoch (O kharaktere rastitel'nosti rayona Stalingrada v epokhu srednego paleolita)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk. un-t, Saratov, 1955, pp 269-273

ABSTRACT: The following picture of the flora was established from the investigation of spores and pollens in the deposits at the site of the oldest habitat (Middle Paleolithic) of ancient man in Lower Privolzh'ye (Volga region). The composition of grass pollen present in the upper part of the Kazarskoye stage indicates that

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Character of Vegetation (Cont.)

the wormwood and goosefoot groups were present here. Evergreen forests were less significant and grew only along river valleys. The relative proportions of the treeless and the forested areas changed during this period in response to the transgressions and regressions of the Khazarskoye Sea. The presence of grassy areas agrees with the indication of the fossil fauna (mammoths and rhinoceri). Goosefoot, wormwood and ephedra also predominate in the spore-pollen complexes of the Khvalynskiy deposits. Consequently the treeless areas predominated also at this period. Fir pollen disappears here, which fact may be indicative of a dryer climate than that of the upper Khazarskiy time. This article contains one table.

Card 2/2

N. Ya. K.

CHIGURYAYEVA, A. A.

15-1957-7-9108

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chiguryayeva, A. A.

TITLE: Data on the Miocene Plants of the Eastern Carpathian Foothills (Materialy k rastitel'nosti predgoriy Vostochnykh Karpat v miotsene)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, vol 32, pp 257-267

ABSTRACT: A list is given of spores and pollens from Upper Cretaceous and, chiefly, from Miocene rocks. The greatest number of microspores were discovered in rocks of the Upper Vorotyshchenskiy series of Stebnik and of the Kaliyenosnyy series of Kalush; somewhat fewer occur in the Pokutskiy series. In the Stebnikskiy and Ugerskiy series, which occur for the most part in layers bounded by the Pokutskiy and Upper Vorotyshchenskiy series, microspores are found only in isolated

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15-1957-7-9108

Data on the Miocene Plants of the Eastern Carpathian Foothills (Cont.)

specimens. Specimens from the salt-bearing Dobrotovskiy (?) and Kalushskiy series are almost always "barren." The identified groups of microspores are principally monotypic in the Kalush and Stebnik regions. The distinctiveness of the cis-Carpathian group of Miocene microspores when compared with Tertiary groups from the USSR and Western Europe is due to the pollen of Zizyphus, Rhus or Rhus type, Araliacea or Araliacea type, Castanea, Leguminosae (?) and Chenopodiaceae. The similarity of this group to that of the Drynka River (Lower Tortonian and Sarmatian) and to the groups of Pasekov (between the Khar'kovskiy and the Pontian stages) and the Terek River (Upper Maykopskiy) is the basis for considering it older than the Lower Sarmatian and younger than the Upper Oligocene. A large quantity of Tsuga in the Pokutskiy group may indicate a younger age for this series. Nine tables and photographs of the microspores are presented. There is a bibliography with 21 references.

Card 2/2 S. M. Korenevskiy

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.; SKIDANOVA, Ye.A.

Data on the history of the vegetation of the Southeast during the Middle Pleistocene. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.1:127-130 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.
(Russia, Southern--Paleobotany)

AUTHOR: Chiguryayeva, A. A. SOV/20-120-3-56/67

TITLE: On Abnormal Fossil Microspores in Conifers (Ob iskopayemykh anormal'nykh mikrosporakh khvoynykh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 641 - 643 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Microspores of conifers are known to exist with or without an air bag. If such bags are present, some paleozoic species only have one bag, most of recent and fossil species have two and, finally, some of them more than two. These latter obviously were without prospects in an evolutionary respect, they are rare in fossil conifers and are conserved in recent ones only in Podocarpaceae. Apart from normal forms with air bags abnormal ones, deviating ones and double ones occur (Ref 4). Figures 1-17 show some of these forms. Microspores with only one instead of two bags (Figs 1,11), with two bags of unequal size (Figs 4,6) with three, four and more bags were found with Pinus, Picea, Abies and others. Forms similar to those can be found with similar species in various geological periods and at various geographical sites. They became known also from recent conifers. A survey of reports on this matter is given (Refs 2,7,9-12). Crippled forms

Card 1/3

of microspores are also known from angiosperms (Refs 2,3,9). Abnormal microspores are very rare (0,04%). The anomaly of microspores is probably caused by general causes, such causes being represented by a sudden change of the physical and geographical conditions. A role can also be played by an intergeneric or an interspecific cross-breeding. The mentioned deviations cannot only be regarded as malformations, as they are of genetic importance. (Ref 10). These forms can be used for an indication of the morphogenesis and for the finding of aboriginal forms. Therefore they can serve as material for the solution of phylogenetic problems. The forms with one air bag probably were the original type of the forms with two or more bags (Refs 5,7,8). There are 1 figure and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: February 3, 1958, by V.N.Sukachev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1958

On Abnormal Fossil Microspores in Conifers

SOV/20-120-3-56/67

1. Paleoecology--USSR

Card 3/3

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.; SUMAREVA, V.N.

Materials on the study of the Akchagyl vegetation in the southeast. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:3-34 '59 (MIRA 13:9)
(Russia, Southern—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

NEGANOV, A.F.; CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Paleogeography of the loess plateau of China. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:39-44 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Shensi Province--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A., ISMAIL-ZADE, T.A.

Palynological data for Apsheron sediments from the vicinity of Ali-Bayramly and their relation to the magnetic stability factor. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.2:137-142 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR.

(Ali-Bayramly region--Palynology)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Pliocene vegetation in the southeastern part of the European U.S.S.R. Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i IUzh. Urala no. 5:59-86 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Volga Valley—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)
(Ural River Valley—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.; SKIDANOVA, Ye.A.; YAKHIMOVICH, V.L.

Material on the history of middle Pleistocene vegetation in the southeastern part of the European U.S.S.R. Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i IUzh. Urala no. 5:109-126 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Volga Valley--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)
(Ural River Valley--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Microspores from beds in combination with bones of a wild boar (Sus scrofa L.) near the mouth of the Minueshta in western Bashkiria. Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i IUzh. Urala no. 5:127-128 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Bashkiria--Palynology) (Wild boar, Fossil)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.; VORONINA, K.V.

Secondary pollen and spores in Khvalynian deposits of the Caspian Lowland. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:120-124 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo.
(CASPIAN LOWLAND--PALYNOLOGY)

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A.

Materials on the Holocene flora and vegetation of the cis-Ural part of Bashkiria. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 1:131-138 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo.
(BASHKIRIA--PALEOBOTANY, STRATIGRAPHIC)

L 13870-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACC NR: AT6003163 SOURCE CODE: UR/3182/64/001/000/0090/0093

AUTHOR: Udzuleshvili, G. A.; Chigvinadze, D. G.; Shukhman, V. A. 56 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Disruption of superconductivity in thin films by current pulses 21,44,55

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronnyye i ionnyye protsessy v tverdykh telakh, v. 1, 1964, 90-93

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, metal film, ~~critical point~~, tin, electric current

ABSTRACT: The authors conducted a series of experiments on using current pulses to destroy superconductivity in thin films of tin. A pulse duration of 1-1000 μsec was used in the 3.81-3.67°K range. The metal films were vacuum deposited on mica substrates. A series of squere pulses was applied to the specimen at 4.2°K and the voltage drop across the resistance of the film was amplified and fed to an oscillograph. The temperature of the specimen was gradually lowered by evaporation of liquid helium to the point of transition to the superconductive state. At this temperature, the amplitude of the current pulses passing through the specimen is just

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sufficient for full restoration of the resistance of the specimen, i.e. I_{cn}. The temperature was then held constant and the amplitude of the current pulses was gradually reduced. The signal on the oscillograph was plotted as a function of current amplitude. These data were used for determining the relationship between the reduced resistance R/R_n as a function of current amplitude I. It is found that

$$R/R_n = h/H \times I_{cn}/I,$$

where R_n is the resistance of the specimen in the normal state; R is the resistance of the specimen restored by a pulse of magnitude I; I_{cn} is the critical amplitude which corresponds to complete transition to the normal state; h is the value of the signal on the oscillograph which corresponds to current amplitude I and resistance R; H is the value of the signal on the oscillograph which corresponds to the normal state of the specimen. It is found that longer current pulses reduce the transition range and the final critical current. A table is given showing the values of the initial and final critical currents and the transition intervals for various temperatures and pulse durations. Even the longest current pulses did not produce the ideally sharp avalanche transition which is observed when direct current is used for destroying superconductivity although the process is clearly nonisothermal in the case of long current pulses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

EWT(l)/EWG(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(d) Pe-5/
Pi-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pr-4/Peb IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007070 S/0120/65/000/001/0225/0226

AUTHOR: Odenov, S. V.; Udzulashvili, G. A.; Khvedelidze, V. Ye.; Chigvinadze, Dzh. G.; Shukhman, V. A.

TITLE: Magnetometer with film Hall generator operating at liquid helium temperature

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 225-226

TOPIC TAGS: magnetometer, Hall generator

ABSTRACT: A magnetometer is briefly described which is based on a mercury-selenide d-c film Hall generator. The instrument is intended for measuring the currents in closed superconducting circuits and permits detecting magnetic fields as weak as 0.05 oe. At 1 oe, the instrument error is 1%. The Hall-generator sensitivity: to magnetic field, 0.15 μv/oe-ma; to control current, 0.0014 μv/ma². "The authors wish to thank R. S. Popovidi for his/her help in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.

Growth of zinc single crystals with a fixed orientation. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 9 no.1:19-25 '48. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut fiziki i geofiziki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii R.I. Agladze.

(Zinc crystals)

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.; DZHIBLADZE, R.A.

Form of growth of a single crystal in zinc. Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R. 9, No.1, 9-16 '49.
(CA 47 no.22:11873 '53)

1. Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Inst. of Physics and Geophysics, Tiflis.

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.

MGEBRIAN, O. I., CHIGVINADZE, D. I., SALUKVADZE, TS. M.

Crystallography

Weakened surface layer of crystals. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 12, no. 8, 1951.

Inst. of Physics, Tbilisi State U. im. I. V. Stalin

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(3)

Formation of facets on the surface of a metallic crystal. D. M. Chigvinadze and T. I. Kiitauri (Inst. Phys., Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Tiflis). *Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 13, No. 1, 19–26(1952).—Zn is molten in a reagent glass or a crucible placed in an oven heated to 450–550° and then sucked up by vacuum into a tube with heavy glass walls placed in an oven heated to 200–380°. The inner walls of the tube are coated with C-black, $ZnCl_2$ or LiCl + KCl. The reagent glass and the tube are displaced in the ovens at a speed of 6–10 cm./min. Under such circumstances the polycryst. Zn slug is covered with facets 15–20 cm. long. The crystn. starts at the surface and the crystal grows towards the axis. The no. of grains decreases when the axis of the app. is tilted from the vertical; at almost horizontal position it is possible to obtain a single crystal. The tube filled with Zn was lowered into a reagent glass contg. $ZnCl_2$ and heated to 480–500°. A drop of molten Zn was formed at the bottom of the capillary and upon solidification formed a single crystal with facets. A single crystal of Zn heated in a tube to 330–380° in LiCl + KCl for 6–8 hrs. is covered with facets. The facets have microstructure, as hexagonal figures can be observed on them under a microscope.

S. Paksver

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.

Chem Ab V48
1-25-54
General & Physical Chemistry

(3)

Microhardness of a zinc monocrystal. D. M. Chigvinadze and V. G. Bravinskii (Inst. Phys., Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Tiflis). *Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 13, No. 3, 145-52(1952).—The expts. were made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 20, 50, and 100-g. loads on Zn samples 99.95% pure. On the base plane (obtained by splitting the crystal or chemically by etching in a 25% HNO_3 soln.) the hardness is independent of the load in the split crystal; the chemically polished samples show that the hardness of the non-work-hardened sample is independent of the load, but the work-hardened sample shows 8-10 kg./sq. mm. increase to a depth of 9 μ. On prismatic surfaces of the first kind the hardness increases in the surface layers to a depth of 2.1 μ in work-hardened samples and is independent of the load in samples not hardened. The same behavior is observed on natural planes. Thus the microhardness of Zn is independent of the load for nondeformed samples beyond a depth of 1 μ. The hardness is independent of the face.

S. Paksweer

MF
1-28-54.

CHIGVINADZE, D. M.

"Resistivity Variation of Some Alloys of the System Zn-Al,"
Tr. in-ta fiziki AN GruzSSR, No 1, pp 171-178, 1953

For the recording of phase transitions in alloys Zn-Al of various compounds the temperature dependence of resistivity was measured at a temperature range from room temperature to 450°C. It was found that for alloy mixture below the eutectic point the resistivity increases with temperature, reaching its maximum at 350°C and dropping thereafter. (RZhFiz, No 4, 1955)

SO: Sum, No 606, 5 Aug 55

Chigvinadze, D.M.

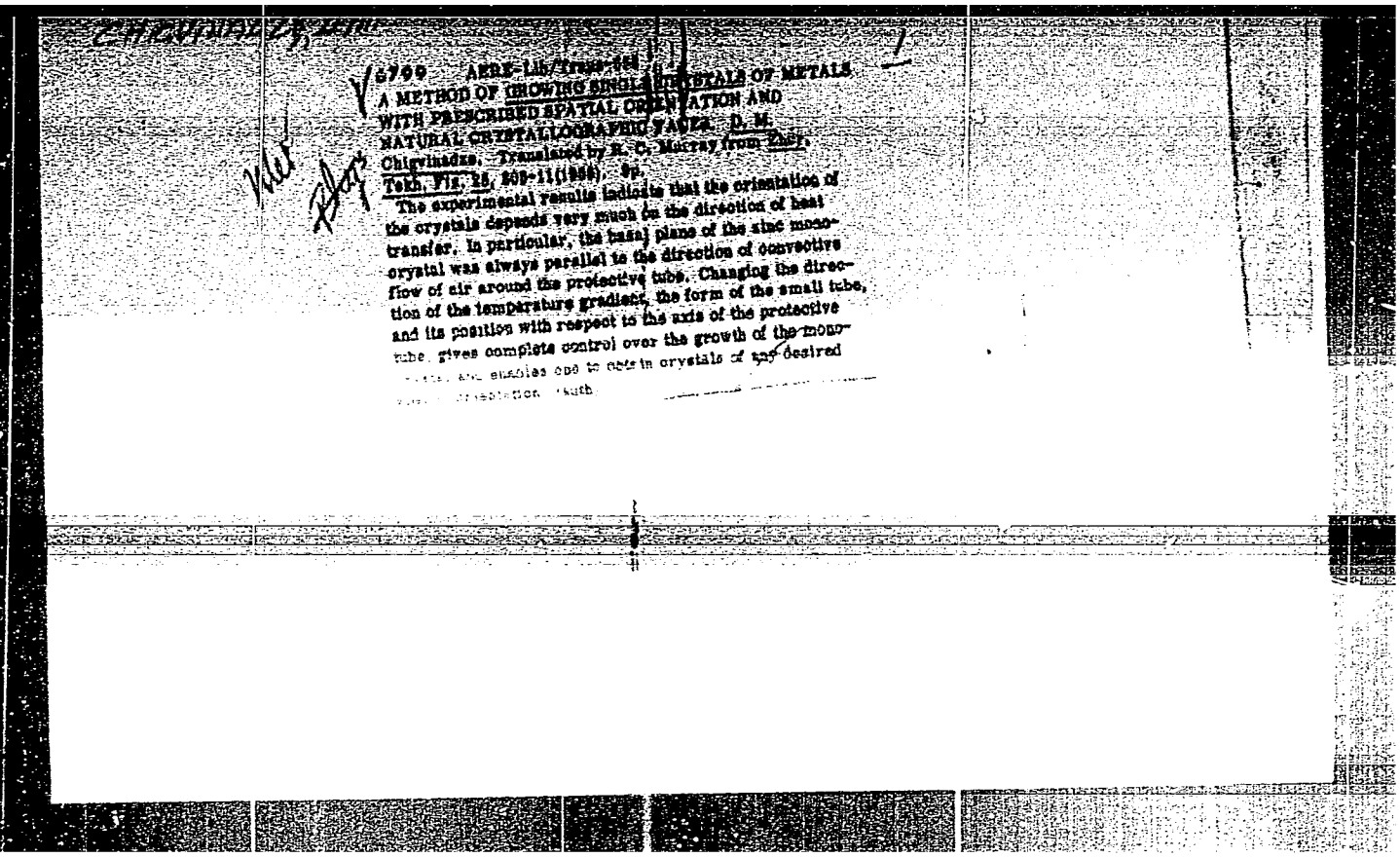
1/ The growth of a zinc single crystal with fixed orientation. D. M. Chigvinadze and Ya. A. Chkhaidze. *Trudy Inst. Fiz., Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 1, 179-85; *Referat. Zhur., Fiz.* 1955, No. 2808.—In a previous work (*C.A.* 47, 11873i) it was shown that the length of a Zn single crystal, which was thoroughly oriented as regards a test tube and which was obtained from a liquid phase by a method developed by Ch. and Ch., depends on the diam. of the protective tube and on the cross section of the crystal (test tube). Single crystals of fixed orientation and length were obtained by changing the arrangement of the furnace, protective tube, and test tube. The construction of the app. and the expt. are described in detail. Various cases are described of arranging the base surface of the single crystal obtained in relation to the location of the furnace axis and the opening through which the test tube is extended by fusion. The location of the base surface as regards the axis of the test tube during formation of the nucleus is detd. by the direction of the greatest heat transference in the various expts.

Marjorie Kerner

CHKOVIKADZE, D. M.

"Separation of Copper From Saturated Monocrystalline Hard Solution Zn-Cu," Tr. in-ta fiziki AN GruzSSR, 2, 1954, pp 79-89

Monocrystals of a solid solution of Cu in Zn were prepared by various methods. Chokhralski's method yielded monocrystals of the solid solution at a lower drawing speed than that of pure Zn monocrystals. (RZhFiz, No 7, 1955) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55



6799 AERE-Lib/Trans-[illegible]

A METHOD OF GROWING SINGLE CRYSTALS OF METALS WITH PRESCRIBED SPATIAL ORIENTATION AND NATURAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC FACES. D. M. Chigvintsev. Translated by R. C. Murray from Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 25, 809-11(1955). 8p.

The experimental results indicate that the orientation of the crystals depends very much on the direction of heat transfer. In particular, the basal plane of the zinc monocrystal was always parallel to the direction of convective flow of air around the protective tube. Changing the direction of the temperature gradient, the form of the small tube, and its position with respect to the axis of the protective tube gives complete control over the growth of the monocrystal and enables one to obtain crystals of any desired [illegible] direction [illegible]

S/137/62/000/006/091/163
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Chigvinadze, D. M., Natsvlishvili, G. I.

TITLE: Preparation of bicrystalline zinc rods with a desired orientation of grains

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 4, abstract 6I29 ("Tr. In-ta fiz. AN GruzSSR", v. 7, 1960, 217 - 220, Georgian; Russian and English summaries)

TEXT: Bicrystalline zinc rods with a desired orientation of grains were obtained in a glass test tube with two extended cone-shaped capillaries. Preliminarily smelted zinc was fed into the tube. The heat transfer was secured through the ends of the tube capillaries. During the growing of bicrystals, the furnace (heated up to 430 - 440°C) was moved with a speed of 1.5 - 3 mm/min. By changing the incline of the capillaries with regard to the axis of the sample, bicrystals with grains of different orientation were obtained. A grain dominates in the rod, whose base plane constitutes a smaller angle with the vertical plane passing through the axis of the sample. By combining various inclines of the

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sample and of the axes of the cone-shaped capillaries, it is possible to obtain bicrystalline rods composed of grains of any orientation. Bicrystalline rods with a diameter of 5 - 10 mm and a length of 50 - 120 mm were obtained.

A. Kralina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CHIGVINADZE, D.M.; TOPCHYAN, L.S.; MATSVLISHVILI, G.I.

Effect of the direction of heat transfer on the orientation of the growth of single crystals of some nonferrous metals. Trudy Inst.fiz.AN Gruz.SSR 8:267-275 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Metal crystals--Growth)

KIBAL'NIK, F.; CHIGVINTSEV, A.

New developments in the operation of harbor equipment. Rech. transp. 22 no.6:8-9 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Bel'skogo parokhodstva (for Kibal'nik). 2. Nachal'nik remontno-ekspluatatsionnogo uchastka Ufimskogo porta (for Chigvintsev).
(Harbors—Equipment and supplies)

CHIGVINTSEV, I.

CHIGVINTSEV, I.; VARAVKA, V.

Excesses in supply and marketing organizations. Fin.SSSR 18 no.2:50-54 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Retail trade)

CHIGVINTSEV, Il'ya Nikolayevich; RABINOVICH, M., redaktor; PISTRO-[illegible], M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Wages under socialism] Zarabotnaia plata pri sotsializme. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1955. 86 p.(MLRA 8:10)
(Wages)

CHIGVINTSEV, Ilʹya Nikolayevich; MAYMIN, V.F., red.; USHOMIRSKIY, M.Ya., red. izd-va; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Wages under socialism; a lecture in a course on political science] Zarabotnaia plata pri sotsializme; lektsiia po kursu politicheskoi ekonomii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1958. 21 p. (Wages) (MIRA 11:8)

CHIGVINTSEV, I.N., dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk

On the problem of changes in the professional composition of the labor force in U.S.S.R. industry during the forty years of the Soviet government. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.95:41-56 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Labor supply)

POPESCU, M.P.; GRADINA, C.; CHIHAIA, Victoria; CINCA, N.; KRAUS, Floreta; CONSTANTINIDIS, Angela; PASCU, V.; ANITESCU, Constanta; CAZACEANU, Ecaterina

Ophthalmic angiodynamics in conditions of fluorescent illumination. Stud. cercet. fiziol. 10 no.3:273-280 '65.

Transl. No. & Country		Author
T 4243 Czechoslovakia	The Use of Ionoxes in Sugar Technology Listy cukr., 65, 205-212	V. Chihal

Note: Translation issued by TPA3/TIB

BACHO, Y. [Bacso, J.]; CHIKAI, Yu. [Csikai, Gy.]; DAROTSI, A. [Daroczy, A.]

Studies on the energy dependence of the cross-cut ratios of isomers. ATOMKI kozl 5 no. 3/4 1-8 D '63.

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Vengersvoy AN, Debretsen [Debrecen].

SOV/130-58-8-6/18

AUTHORS: Chikalenko, G.A. and Shevbunov, E.V.

TITLE: Influence of Pouring Conditions on the Quality of 5-6-ton Plate Ingots and the Quality of Plates Rolled From Them (Vliyaniye usloviy otlivki na kachestvo listovykh 5-6-t slitkov i prokatannykh iz nikh listov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 8, pp 14 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the imeni Il'ich Works, 5-6 ton plate ingots of carbon and boiler steel are bottom-poured in big-end-up moulds with two feeders in their bottoms (Figure 1) and hot tops. The metal is poured from 130-ton ladles through 40-45 mm diameter nozzles, there being 4 moulds to a stool and a hot-top mixture being used. With the previously used diffuser shape of nozzle in the ingot-mould feeder (Figure 2a) defects associated with early crust formation in the metal occur. It was found that the use of a cylindrical nozzle (Figure 2b) reduced the incidence of such defects in the ingots (Table 1) and in plates rolled from them (Table 2). Improvements were

Card 1/2

Influence of Pouring Conditions on the Quality of 5-6 ton Plate Ingots and the Quality of Plates Rolled From Them

also observed in the tendency to lamination in plate edges (Table 3).

There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Processing 3. Steel--Quality control 4. Steel plates--Quality control

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SOV/130-59-2-4/17

AUTHORS: Chikalenko, G.A. and Oleshkevich, T.I.

TITLE: Rapid Filling of the Hot-Top Part of Plate Ingots (Uskorennoye zapolneniye pribyl'noy chasti listovykh slitkov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 2, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that the usual practice of filling the last 2/3 of the hot top at a reduced rate has several disadvantages in bottom pouring. They describe tests in which 5-6 tonne plate ingots (figure) were poured at a constant rate (4.5 to 6 min for the body and 25 to 30 sec for the hot top) comparing the results with those of the usual practice (hot top filled in 1 2/3 min) applied to the same steel produced at the same time and poured in the same size of ingot moulds at the same rate for the body. St 3 steel, melted by the scrap-ore process in medium-size basic furnaces was used. During pouring the metal surface in the ingot was covered with a hot-top compound (45% fireclay grains, 55% coke breeze). It was found (table 1) that there was no appreciable difference in the surface quality of the large faces of ingots

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Rapid Filling of the Hot-Top Part of Plate Ingots

poured by the two methods. With the new method the number of rejects due to lamination and associated flaws decreased greatly (table 2) when the ingots were rolled to plates 30 to 40 mm thick. With both methods the transverse cracks in plates were in the zone under the hot top. The new method also lead to a great reduction in lamination at plate edges, which the authors attribute to the more effective elimination of non-metallic inclusions from the ingot. Because of these results the method has been recommended for bottom pouring of large plate ingots in full-scale production: as well as giving better plate quality its adoption should save 8 to 10 minutes pouring time for a 130 tonne ladle. There is 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

BEDNYAKOV, V.M.; LEPIN, M.F.; CHIKALENKO, G.A.

Improved techniques of 10G2SD (MK) steel production. Metallurg 5 no.2:13-16 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Steel--Metallurgy)

CHIKALENKO, G.A., inzh.

Utilization of titanium alloy scrap for the deoxidation of 10G2SD low-alloy steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:64-65 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Steel alloys—Metallurgy) (Titanium)

CHIKALENKO, G.A., inzh.

Reducing metal consumption in casting large ingots. Mashinostroenie no.3:51 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Molding(Founding))

CHIKALENKO, G.A., inzh.; DANILOV, M. S., inzh.; IGNATENKO, S.O., inzh.;

Construction and repair of rammed hearths in open-hearth furnaces. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 3:68 My-Je '63.

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

CHIKALENKO, G.A., inzh.; DANILOV, M.S., inzh.; FILIPPOVICH, G.T., inzh.; DANILOV, M.S., inzh.

Deposition deoxidation of carbon steel for shape casting. Mashinostroenie no.1:57-59 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

CHIKALENKO, F.I.

[Red Cross and Red Cresent societies in the U.S.S.R.; a brief statement of the work of the societies] Obshchestva krasnogo kresta i krasnogo polumesyatsa v SSSR; kratkaia spravka o deiatel'nosti obshchestv. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(RED CROSS)

CHIKALENKO, V.G., student 5 kursu.

Variation in the activity of peroxidase during the maturation of the grapevine in the Crimea. Stud.nauki.pratsi no.20:67-73 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Naukoviy kerivnik - dotsent S.Ya.Mininberg.
(Crimea--Grapes) (Peroxidases)

CHIKALENKO, V.G. [Chykalenko, V.H.]

Effect of seed stimulation on the concentration of cell sap in corn leaves. Visnyk Kyiv. un. Ser. biol. no.1:95-100 '58. (MIRA 15:6)

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF CHEMICALS ON)
(SEEDS) (SAP)

CHIKALENKO, V.G. [Chykalenko, V.H.]

Effect of the stimulation of corn seed on the activity of enzymes in stimulated plants. Visnyk Kyiv.un. no.2. Ser.biol. no.1:51-57 '59. (MIRA 16:4)

(CORN (MAIZE)) (ENZYMES)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF CHEMICALS ON)

CHIKALENKO, V.G. [Chykalenko, V.H.]

Effect of seed stimulation on the initial phases of corn growth. Visnyk. Kyiv. un. no.4. Ser. biol. no.2:56-62'61. (MIRA 16:6)

(CORN (MAIZE)) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF TRACE ELEMENTS ON)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF HYDROQUINONE ON)

CHIKALEVA, L.V.

KASATKINA, G.V.; CHIKALEVA, L.V.

Studies of the immunobiological reactions in infectious psychoses [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9:1068-1075 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.S.Chistovich) Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.
(PSYCHOSES, etiology and pathogenesis, infect., immunobiol. aspects (Rus))

ZHELIGOVSKIY, V.; SOBOLEV, L.; CHIKALIKI, G.

Soil and plow. Znan. sila 36 no. 2:2-5 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Soils) (Tillage)

CHIKALIKI, G. M.

"Two- and Three-Layer Plowing," Sov. agron., 10, No.3, 1952

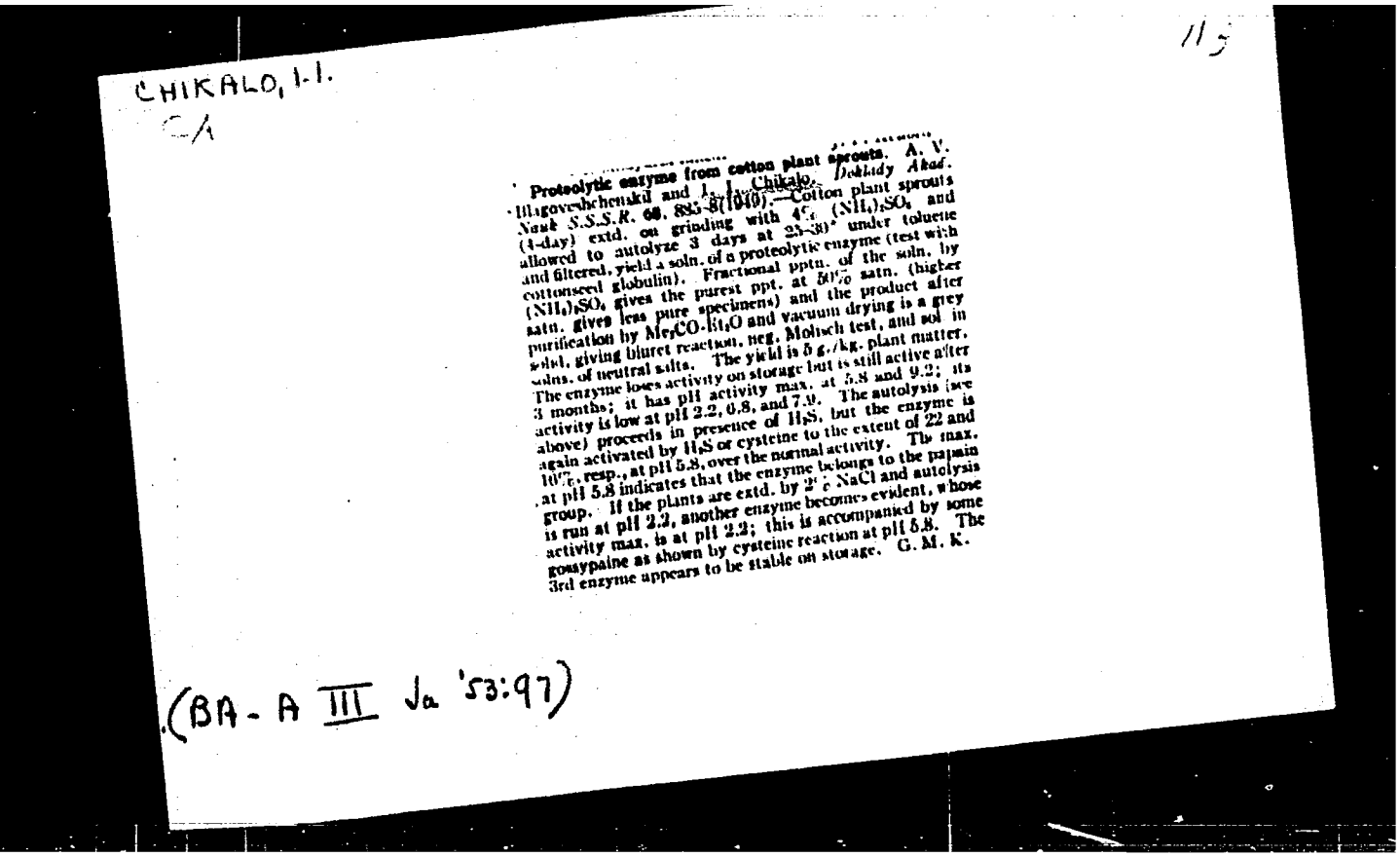
CHIKALIKI, G.M., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

New tillage practices in growing mangels. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. no.9:14-15 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Mangel-wurzel) (Tillage)

CHIKALO, I. I.

32596. CHIKALO, I. I. O biokhimichyeskikh sovigakh v prorostkakh khlopchatnika v usloviyakh okhlazhdeniya. Izvestiya akad. nauk uzssr, 1949, No 3, s. 26-32 -- rezyume na uzbek. yaz. -- bibliogr: 9 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 44



CHIKALO, I. I.

C/A

Proteolytic enzyme from cotton plant sprouts. A. V. Blagoveshchenskii and I. I. Chikalo. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **68**, 885-8(1949).—Cotton plant sprouts (4-day) extd. on grinding with 4% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and allowed to autolyze 3 days at 25-30° under toluene and filtered, yield a soln. of a proteolytic enzyme (test with cottonseed globulin). Fractional pptn. of the soln. by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ gives the purest ppt. at 50% satn. (higher satn. gives less pure specimens) and the product after purification by Me_2CO-Et_2O and vacuum drying is a grey solid, giving biuret reaction, neg. Molisch test, and sol in solns. of neutral salts. The yield is 5 g./kg. plant matter. The enzyme loses activity on storage but is still active after 3 months; it has pH activity max. at 5.8 and 9.2; its activity is low at pH 2.2, 6.8, and 7.9. The autolysis (see above) proceeds in presence of H_2S, but the enzyme is again activated by H_2S or cysteine to the extent of 22 and 10%, resp., at pH 5.8, over the normal activity. The max. at pH 5.8 indicates that the enzyme belongs to the papain group. If the plants are extd. by 2% NaCl and autolysis is run at pH 2.2, another enzyme becomes evident, whose activity max. is at pH 2.2; this is accompanied by some gossypaine as shown by cysteine reaction at pH 5.8. The 3rd enzyme appears to be stable on storage. G. M. K.

(BA - A III Ja '53:97)

CA CHIKALO, I.I.

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Thermostability of catalase as an index of the resistance of the silkworm to high temperatures. I. I. Chikalo. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina* 16, No. 5, 39-44(1951).—Catalase and peptidase of the hemolymph of the silkworm caterpillar were tested at 22°. Eight ml. of a 1% soln. of the hemolymph and 2 ml. of a 1% H_2O_2 soln. were mixed and the quantity of H_2O_2 decompd. was detd. after 15 min. At higher temps. the activity decreases. The same effect was observed on the enzymes of the cocoons. At 34° after 17 hrs. the activity of the enzymes is reduced by 43.8%. Peptidase is more stable than catalase. Quick-growing caterpillars can withstand higher temps. than slow-growing caterpillars. In this manner a selection of silkworms that can withstand higher temps. can be made. I. S. Ioffe

CHIKALO, I.I.

BLAGOVESCHENSKIY, A.V.; CHIKALO, I.I.

Constructive career of Vladimir Petrovich Filatov on his 80th birthday. Zhur.ob.biol. 16 no.2:165-168 Mr-Ap '55. (MLAR 8:5)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Filatov, Vladimir P.)

CHIKALO, I.I.

U-2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology -
Tissue Transplantation and Tissue Therapy.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 22855

Author : Chikalo, I.I.
Inst :
Title : Effects of Tissue Therapy upon Activity of the Enzyme System.

Orig Pub : Tr. yubil. nauch. konferentsii, posvyashch. 80- letiyu akad. V.P. Filatova. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1956, 165-169

Abstract : After administration of preserved tissues and tissue preparations in the gray matter of the rabbit brain generalized dehydration and activation of succinic oxidase, succinic dehydrogenase, and carbonic anhydrase took place. In the white matter restorative ability of the tissue was not altered and succinic oxidase was activated. In the retina, after 2 transplants, there

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Chikalo, I.I.

CHIKALO, I.I.; MAVROTSKAYA, L.Ye.

Rapidity of protein renewal in eye tissue. Oft.zhur. 12 no.2:71-75 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akad. V.P. Filatova (dir. - prof. M.A.Puchkovskaya)
(EYE) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)

CHIKALO, I.I., kand.biol.nauk

Hydrophilia of the cornea and its significance in keratoplasty. Oft. zhur. 13 no.7:408-414 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION)

MUCHNIK, S.R., doktor med.nauk; SYSOYEV, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIKALO, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SKOROMINSKAYA, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

New data on the theory and practice of tissue therapy. Oft.zhur. 13 no.8:451-456 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (direktro - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

CHIKALO, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAVROTSKAYA, L.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Influence of the implantation of heterogenous skin on the condition of proteins in certain tissues of the rabbit. Oft.zhur. 13 no.8:480-482 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(TISSUE EXTRACTS
(PROTEIN METABOLISM)

CHIKALO, I.I.

Method for determining the action of proteinase by the use of radioactive protein as a substrate. Lab.delo 6 no.6:52-54 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P.Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A.Pochkovskaya).
(PROTEINASES) (PROTEINS)

CHEREVICHNAYA, Ye.V. [Cherevychna, IE.V.]; CHIKALO, I.I.

Age variations in the intensity of radiomethionine incorporation into the proteins of the crystalline lens. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 32 no.5:678-683 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akademika V.P.Filatova, Odessa.

(CRYSTALLINE LENS) (METHIONINE) (AGE)

CHIKALO, I.I.

Thiamine uptake and distribution rate in the ocular tissue. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:166-172 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. The Ukrainian V.P.Filatov Research Instituta for Diseases of the Eye and Tissue Therapy, Odessa.
(EYE) (THIAMINE)

MUCHNIK, S.R., doktor med.nauk; SYSOYEV, A.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIKALO, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SKORODINSKAYA, V.V. (Odessa)

Present day achievements in tissue therapy. Vrach. delo no.5: 151-154 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova.

(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

CHIKALO, I.I.

Use of thiamine by the ocular tissues in herpetic keratitis. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:253-256 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Academician V.P. Filatov Ukrainian State Research Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy, Odessa.
(EYE) (THIAMINE) (CORNEA--DISEASES)
(HERPES ZOSTER)

CHIKALO, I.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.P.

Enzymatic activity of the intestinal juice of dogs in parenteral administration of aloe extract. Uch.zap. UEIGM 5:250-257 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

*

CHIKALO, I.I.

Quantitative macroautoradiography of the cornea. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4:436-439 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni Filatova, Odessa.

GLUSHCHENKO, N.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VOROB'YEVA, G.V.; LUZINA, L.V., kand. biol. nauk; MAYCHENKO, Z.G., CHIKALOV, B.M., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KRYLATOVA, S.A., red.

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